

Nor would the higher and more expansive powers of usefulness with which women are endowed, suffer from want of exercise, did they devote themselves assiduously to their domestic duties. I am rather inclined to think they would receive additional vigor from the healthy tone of their own minds, and the leisure and liberty afforded by the systematic regularity of their household affairs. Time would never hang heavily on their hands, but each moment being husbanded with care, and every agent acting under their influence being properly chosen and instructed, they would find ample opportunity to go forth on errands of mercy, secure that in their absence the machinery they had set in motion would still continue to work, and work well.

But if, on the other hand, all was confusion and neglect at home—filial appeals unanswered—domestic comforts uncalculated—husbands, sons, and brothers referred to servants for all the little offices of social kindness, in order that the ladies of the family may hurry away at the appointed time to some committee-room, scientific lecture, or public assembly: however laudable the object for which they met, there would be sufficient cause why their cheeks should be mantled with the blush of burning shame, when they heard the women of England and their virtues spoken of in that high tone of approbation and applause, which those who aspire only to be about their master's business will feel little pleasure in listening to, and which those whose charity has not begun at home, ought never to appropriate to themselves.—*Mrs. Ellis's Women of England.*

#### A FRIGHTFUL 'FIX' FOR A HUNTER.

While at Fort Snelling, Capt. Marryat became acquainted with Capt. Scott, of the U. S. Army, a native of Vermont, who is one of the greatest Nimrods in the country, and probably the best marksman in the world. Two potatoes being thrown up in the air, he will watch his opportunity, and pass his rifle ball through them both; and this astonishing feat he is said often to have performed. This potato-piercing business, however, has nothing to do with one of the hunter-Captain's perilous adventures, as related to Capt. Marryat, as follows.

"I was riding out one day in Arkansas, and it so happened I had not my rifle with me, nor indeed a weapon of any description, not even my jack-knife. As I came upon the skirts of a prairie, near a small copse, a buck started out, and dashed away as if much alarmed. I thought it was my sudden appearance which had alarmed him. I stopped my horse to look after him; and turning my eye afterward in the direction whence he had started, I perceived, as I thought, on a small mound of earth raised by an animal called a gopher, just the head of the doe, her body being concealed by the high grass. I was unarmed, but it occurred to me that if I could contrive to crawl up very softly, the high grass might conceal my approach, and I should be able to spring upon her, and secure her by main strength. 'If I can manage this,' said I to myself, 'it will be something to talk about.' I tied my horse to a tree, and commenced crawling very softly on my hands and knees toward the gopher hill. I arrived close to it, and the doe had not started; I rose gently with both hands ready for a grab, and prepared to spring, slowly raising my head that I might get a sight of the animal. It appeared that the animal was equally inquisitive, and wished to gain a sight of me, for it slowly raised its head from the grass as I did mine. Imagine what was my surprise and consternation to find that, instead of a doe, I was face to face with a large male panther. It was this brute which had so scared the buck, and now equally scared me. There I was, at hardly one yard's distance from him, without arms of any description, and almost in the paws of the panther. I knew that my only chance was in keeping my eyes fixed steadily on his, and not moving hand or foot; the least motion to retreat would have been his signal to spring; so there I was, as white as a sheet, with my eyes fixed on him. Luckily he did not know what was passing within me. For some seconds the animal met my gaze, and I began to give

myself up for lost. 'Tis time for you to go,' thought I, 'or I am gone; will you never go?' At last the animal blinked, and then his eyes opened like balls of fire. I remained, fascinated as it were; he blinked again, turned his head a very little, then turned round and went away at a light canter. Imagine the relief. I hastened back to my horse, and away also went I at a light canter, and with a lighter heart, grateful to Heaven for having preserved me."

The Editor returned on the 16th, from his trip to Hawaii, and resumes again his labors. In the course of his jaunt he has snow-balled on Mauna Kea, drunk patriotic toasts on the 4th of July in spring water at the volcano of Kilauea, and singed his clothes at the new streams of lava from the late eruption. As soon as his notes can be arranged, any thing of interest in them will be presented to the public, with the hope that it may induce some to go and do likewise.

The following note, signed in behalf of the commandant and officers of *Le Pylade*, was not received until after our return from Hawaii, which must be our apology for not giving it an earlier insertion.

Monsieur, 23 Juni, 1840.  
En reponse a l'aimable article que vous avez insere dans votre journal, je sollicite de votre obligeance l'insertion de celui-ci:  
Interprete du commandant et de l'etat major du brig le Pylade, je me fait un plaisir d'exprimer publiquement aux personnes que nous avons eu l'honneur de visiter a Honolulu, les sentiments de reconnaissance et d'amitie sincere qu'on eveilles en nous leur hospitalite franche et leur bon soine a notre egard.

nous ne les oublieron jamais.

SONOLET,  
Officier du Pylade.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma parfaite consideration. SONOLET.

We give place most cheerfully to the following communication, and shall look forward with pleasure to a more extended detail of the loss of the *Frances Charlotte*, and of the reefs referred to. It is to archipelagoes like these, either wholly unknown, or but partially explored that the attention of the U. S. Exploring Expedition should be particularly directed. There are many such groups in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the thorough survey of which would prove of inestimable benefit to the mariner, besides opening unexplored fields to the observation of the scientific corps, with particular reference to whose labors, the public in the United States and Europe generally suppose the Expedition to have been planned, and which was to prove its grand characteristic from most of the nautical enterprises of other countries. The observations of the naturalist are equally as important to the mercantile community, as those of the mere surveyor, but to give the true value to labors of discovery and exploration the two should be judiciously combined. High expectations have been formed of the results of the labors of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, both at home and abroad—which we trust will not be disappointed—but we confess it is with some considerable surprise that we perceive so much time devoted to stoppages in ports, every rock, shoal and reef of which have been thoroughly known for centuries, and which are daily visited by men of war of all the maritime powers, who, if any doubt has existed of the correctness of previous surveys, could without loss of time or expense to their governments, confirm or rectify them. Witness upwards of three months spent in the three ports of Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Callao. There can be but little doubt, however, that previous to turning their faces homewards, those mooted points in the wide range of the Pacific will receive an equal share of attention. The Fiji and New Hebride groups are of special interest, as also the Island of Ascension, one of the Caroline group, with its wonderful ruins. In

our own group of Hawaii much time could profitably be employed in elucidating its natural history; and to the geologist no other point could be found which would more fully repay his labors in examining the structure of volcanic rocks, and the past and present changes which are every where observable, particularly at nature's great laboratory, the volcano of Kilauea. Here much that has been doubtful or mere conjecture in theories of the agency of fire upon the earth's surface, is laid open as in a book, and needs but the eye of science to read and interpret. At Kaneohe, the north side of Oahu, there is supposed to exist an excellent harbor, far more capacious than that of Honolulu. If a survey should prove the truth of the supposition, with a good ship channel, or one which a small expense of blasting the reef would make, we have a far more eligible site for a city than the present one. On the windward side, cooler, and amid verdant fields, and good water. But space will not allow us to refer to more places of interest, though many present themselves to the mind as equally deserving investigation.

To the Editor of the Polynesian,

Thursday, 11, A. M.

Sir:—Having noticed, in the *Mirror* of yesterday, mention made of islands seen by me, on the passage from Manila to Guam, and coinciding with the justness of the remarks respecting the necessity of more accurate surveys of the many scarcely known dangers of these seas, I beg to inform you that the islands referred to were seen, principally, on a passage from Sydney to Manila. I forward a few extracts from the log-books of my former vessel, also the one at present under my command.

Ship *Frances Charlotte*, from Sydney to Manila. May 30, 1839. 10 A. M.—Made the Raven Islands; boarded by four Europeans residing here, purchased refreshments from them, consisting of pigs, coconuts and yams—of these articles they have a great plenty. I consider this an eligible place to touch at, passing through the Caroline Archipelago, but as the anchorage is not good, stay must be limited. Situation—Lon. 157° 33' E; Lat. 5° 40' N.; reef extending about half a mile to S. W.; the group entirely connected by reefs.

May 26, Noon.—Made a group of low islands, not laid down in my charts, corrected to Nov. 1838. In number three, about twelve miles in circuit, extending triangularly from North to S. W., low and covered with cocoa nut trees, connected by reefs, dry in many places. Three canoes full of natives came on board, apparently very poor. On being questioned, they named the islands *Faroileip* or *Varoileip*. Situation, Lat. 8° 40' N., Long. 144° 14' E. I am inclined to believe that these are the *Faroileip* of Norie, and that the islands in his chart marked doubtful have no existence in the places assigned.

On the 9th of October, after being disabled by loss of fore yard and head sails, in a heavy gale, the *Frances Charlotte* was totally lost on a shoal, hitherto unknown, situated in the Mindora Sea, Lat. 11° 51' N., Lon. 121° 17' E. Shortly after this occurred, the H. E. I. Co's. ship, *Marquis of Camden*, T. Larkins, commander, ran on the same shoal and became a total wreck.

Brigantine "Rosa," Manila to Guam.

March 12, '40.—Made the breakers on the reefs of the Pelew Isles, bearing E. S. E. These islands should be approached with great caution, as, when tacking within a mile of them, the land was scarcely visible from the mast head, although perfectly clear.

March 20th, '40.—Touched at the Mackenzie's Group. Find these islands correctly placed in Lat. 10° 5' N. Long. 139° 40' E., but their number is much greater than was supposed. I counted twenty one, there may be more, whereas in the charts they are marked nine only,

very low, inhabited by a fine race of men. There are several passages between the islands to the centre, which forms a large basin about six miles by eight.

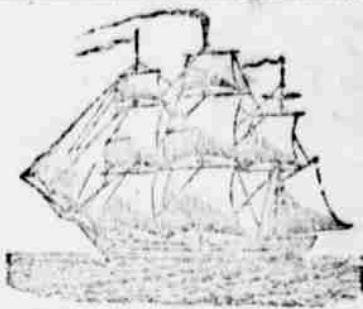
March 23, '40, daylight.—Observed a high island to leeward, about 4 miles in length from north to south. Bore down, and hove to under the lee. Ascertained the situation to be Lat. 9° 49' N., Long. 140° 35' E., high and covered with verdure. Boarded by several canoes. Inhabitants a fine, athletic race.

As these are merely rough extracts from the log books, they can convey no more information, than the true situation of these places, by means of three excellent chronometers, coinciding with lunar observations. But if time allows, I shall be happy to furnish you an account of the loss of the *Frances Charlotte*, with particulars of the reefs mentioned.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

JOSEPH M. METCALF.

#### MARINE NEWS.



#### PORT OF HONOLULU.

##### ARRIVED.

July 16, Sandwich Island Schooner *Kahalaia*, from Hawaii.

##### SAILED.

July 11, Schooner *Clarion*, for Maui.  
" 12, Br. Brig *Fly*, Wilson, for California.  
" 12, Whaling Ship *Catherine*, Hunter, on a cruise.  
" 15, H. B. C. Barque *Columbia*, Humphreys, for California.

##### PASSENGERS.

Sch. *Clarion*, for Maui, King and suite.  
Br. Brig *Fly*, for California, Capt. E. Stokes, and two masters Wilson.  
H. B. C. Barque *Columbia*, Messrs. Alexander Simpson, Steele, and Parker.  
S. I. Sch. *Kahalaia*, from Hawaii, Messrs. J. P. Couthouy, J. J. Jarves, H. Grimes.

#### B. PITMAN & SON,

Have for sale,

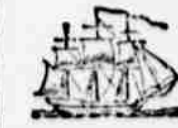


20 boxes Hyson Tea.  
12 boxes Souchong Tea.  
10 boxes Hyson Skin.  
10 barrels Fresh Flour.  
40 boxes Soap.

July 13.

tf.

#### For New York.



The Bark *Flora*, SPRING, Master, will sail for the above port, the first of August.

For freight or passage apply to

LADD & Co.

July 11.

al.

#### Notice.

Persons having in their possession books belonging to the undersigned, are requested to return them.

JOHN DIELL.

July 11.

3w.

#### For Sale.



The good Schooner *CLARION*, 33 tons burthen, well found in tackle and apparel; good sea-boat and fair sailer.

Apply to

PEIRCE & BREWER.

July 11.

tf.